

OBITUARY

PETER D. ASHLOCK

1929–1989

The premature death of Peter Ashlock from heart failure at Lawrence, Kansas on 26 January 1989 brought to an end the career of one of America's leading Hemipterists. To those of us who have known him over the years it also brought the loss of a friend.

Ashlock's death, following so closely that of Wayne Gagné in Hawaii, brings to an end a long era in North American Hemipterology that was centered in California. This era started with E. P. Van Duzee and was continued in a distinguished manner by Robert L. Usinger and his protege, Peter Ashlock.

It is perhaps a deep irony that Ashlock died just as the new catalogue of North American Hemiptera has appeared as the first successor to the Van Duzee catalogue of 1917. We feel that his outstanding contribution to this new catalogue, in a format that he argued for so vigorously, must have given him a great deal of satisfaction.

Pete Ashlock was born 22 August 1929 in San Francisco and became interested in insects as a boy. He was really always a Californian although he spent most of his mature years elsewhere. California was where his heart was and he had intended to retire there in the summer of 1989. On 5 October 1970 he visited his home in California and wrote, "It was great to smell the odor of California Bay leaves." His wife learned to avoid making stewed tomatoes, for the perfume of bay floating upstairs to the study always brought on an attack of homesickness. Over the years he applied unsuccessfully for positions at three major California academic institutions. Each lack of success was a personal loss, and his letters express in a poignant understated way his sadness over not being able to go back where he belonged, to the place where he felt he could make a major contribution.

He received his B.S. in entomology from the University of California (Berkeley) in 1952, where he first came under the influence of Robert Usinger. The Korean War intervening, he then served two years as an ecological entomologist in the army at the Dugway Proving Grounds in Utah.

In Utah he developed the lifelong interest in the Lygaeidae that led him to the University of Connecticut at Storrs, where he worked with one of us (JAS), earned his masters degree in 1956 and met his future wife, Virginia (Jinny) Harris. [They were married in Greensboro, North Carolina on 25 June 1956.]

After their marriage the Ashlocks returned to Berkeley, where Peter began his doctoral work on a revision of the difficult and economically important genus *Geocoris*. In 1958 he accepted a position in Washington with the Entomology Research Division (USDA) at the National Museum of Natural History where he became a close friend of Harry Barber, at that time the dean of American lygaeidologists in the twilight of a distinguished career.

Here Ashlock developed a deep interest in the tribe Lethaeini, and it seems that almost with relief he left the geocorines, ostensibly because the Montandon types



Fig. 1. Peter D. Ashlock, ca. 1955.

were in the California Academy of Sciences. He enrolled in a doctoral program at the University of Maryland with Reece Sailer as his major professor.

Ashlock was never really happy in Washington. He did the routine identification tasks carefully and thoroughly, but felt that with the immense collections and library facilities available there that basic systematic studies should have been more strongly emphasized.

In 1960 (after a period of Ashlockian agonizing that only those of us who knew him intimately could appreciate), he returned to Berkeley, once again switched his thesis topic, this time into the Orsillinae that Professor Usinger, for his own doctoral dissertation, had explored so brilliantly in the Hawaiian islands. He remained at Berkeley for three years and with Usinger sailed on the *Golden Bear* to participate for three months in the 1964 Galapagos International Scientific Project to the Galapagos, Ecuador and Cocos Island.

In 1964 Ashlock accepted a position in Hawaii with the Bishop Museum. Here he found a stimulating work environment and collected on all of the major Hawaiian islands as well as in Laos, Vietnam, Thailand and Japan. He completed his Ph.D. work while in Hawaii and was awarded his degree from Berkeley in 1966. However, once again Ashlock seemed to be under an unlucky star, for while he found the working conditions ideal, the low salary, lack of security and high living costs for a family in Hawaii gradually eroded his enthusiasm and confidence.

Thus, when one of us (JAS) took a sabbatical leave, Pete took over teaching duties at the University of Connecticut for the 1967–1968 academic year on a leave from the Bishop Museum. In 1968 the Ashlocks made their last move, to the University of Kansas, where he became a full professor in 1981.

While not primarily a field man Ashlock, in addition to his travels while at the Bishop Museum, did some notable field work while at Kansas, most of which has not been published. He collected in Panama with Dodge Engleman and made an extensive trip, partially by sailboat, to the Marquesas and Tahiti in search of lygaeids

that he believed would clarify some apparent vicariance distribution patterns in the Pacific.

He was not a society activist, but Peter was a member of the Pacific Coast Entomological Society, Entomological Society of America, Entomological Society of Washington, Kansas Entomological Society, Society of Systematic Zoology, Sigma Xi and the American Society of Plant Taxonomists.

Peter was a devoted student of the systematics of the Lygaeidae. He was the first to explore in detail the complex nature of the use of the aedeagus for both specific and higher group relationships. His several taxonomic revisions, especially his outstanding world revision of the Orsillinae, are all models of conscientious and detailed analysis and will be of great value for decades to come. He was always grateful for the careful editorial work of his wife Jinny, a professional editor who watched his always erratic spelling and kept an eagle eye on clarity and syntax.

However, Ashlock's systematic papers only give a faint hint of the enthusiasm which he had for the insects with which he worked. It is not every student who can look through his microscope at a dull brown insect 3 mm long and exclaim ecstatically, "Wow, look at that, have you ever seen such a beauty. Wow!" He always had that sense of wonder that sets apart the true first-rate worker. He had it from the day that he started his work and he never really lost it.

When he was a young student at the University of Connecticut he would come into the laboratory in the morning smoking the omnipresent cigarette and saying, "I couldn't get to sleep last night, so I kept trying to list all of the genera of Lygaeidae that I knew and then tried to put them into some kind of order relative to each other."

He was a complex man and we hope that in a small way we can bring a little of Peter D. to life, for he would, we think, like to be remembered not only for his science but for himself as a unique individual.

Most entomologists, and certainly almost all other taxonomists, do not know that Ashlock was one of the first American systematists to discover and understand what has come to be called the cladistic approach to systematics. In April 1961 he was at Berkeley while the late Pedro Wygodzinsky was there on a fellowship. Wygodzinsky had read Hennig's original papers in German and led a seminar on "phylogenetic systematics" that stimulated Ashlock along a path that he never really left, despite later verbose disagreements with the "true believers." These disagreements stemmed partly from his defense of paraphyly, but probably more from the widely held belief that he was a disciple of Ernst Mayr. This was only to a limited extent true, although Mayr respected Ashlock's views as evidenced by his asking him to co-author a revised edition of Mayr's book on the principles of systematic zoology.

Wygodzinsky was, to our knowledge, the first person to bring Hennig's philosophy to workers in the United States, and Ashlock was an avid "learner" of this new approach to establishing relationships. His acceptance of cladistics antedated that of the much better recognized advocates of this approach in vertebrate systematics by nearly a decade. It is ironic that Wygodzinsky and Ashlock, two of the earliest proponents of the cladistic approach, were in the end not really leaders in the adoption of the methodology in North America. This was probably in large part because of the personalities of the two men. Ashlock was aware of this, for in a letter to JAS in 1961 he intimated that Wygodzinsky recognized the storm of controversy Hennig's

ideas would raise, but, said Ashlock, "Pedro will just sit back and grin and watch the fun." Ashlock also lamented the fact that he himself was by nature a quiet man, who avoided controversy and was not at his best in quick verbal repartee at meetings.

Ashlock believed that, while cladistic analysis is fundamental, classification by no means has to be based upon monophyletic (to him, holophyletic) units. He spent much time arguing in the literature and at meetings that the terms monophyly and holophyly—and associated concepts—were essential if one actually intended to use cladistic analysis for classification purposes. It was, we feel, an example of clear analytical thinking, if current ideas about primitive cosmopolitanism and peripheral speciation are correct, but unfortunately it came at a time when paraphyly was bad doctrine in the emotional rush to establish cladistic theory and methodology. Ashlock's defense of paraphyly lost him much of his standing in the coterie of new cladists.

Peter was not always the solemn theoretician. His handing out at meetings of a number of bright yellow buttons showing a cladogram with lines of different lengths and the motto "Preserve Paraphyly" was a source of amusement to him and to many others, but it also revealed the canonical commitment of those who were offended by the button—and there were many.

Although theoretical work was not his true love, Peter felt it necessary for advancement and recognition. It did not readily bring him the former, and although he was elected to the Governing Board of the Society of Systematic Zoology he was never a strong leader in the theoretical circles of North American systematists.

We venture to suggest Ashlock's career should be examined carefully as an example of what may be both good and bad in American systematics today. Ashlock felt that to obtain the scientific recognition and institutional promotion that he both needed and wanted that it was not enough to be one of the finest lygaeid taxonomists in the world, but that he needed to establish himself on a larger stage (read "conceptual"), to which end he spent an enormous amount of time attempting to develop a method of quantifying cladogenesis and anagenesis into an integrated system. We suggest that this problem in American science goes well beyond Pete Ashlock; while the pressure has been the spark of many careers it has poisoned many others. It did not poison his, but it certainly was a reason we are left with a lesser body of systematic work than we might have been from this outstanding man.

Peter was truly a nice person. We do not remember him having a mean bone in his body, and the many kind gestures that he made by way of advice and encouragement will live for a very long time in the minds of those who received them. As one of the authors of this note I (JAS) can attest to the important part that Ashlock played in suggesting and implementing the work of several of my graduate students, in some cases when I was not succeeding as well as I should have liked. No one was more generous with ideas or specimens.

Peter was not easy on himself. It is probably true that he was uneasy with authority, but it is not for us as entomologists to probe the reason for this. The lack of ease was counterbalanced by strongly held scientific convictions and by an enormous devotion to those he considered worthy and to whom he turned for advice. His admiration for Robert Usinger was complete and pure. Usinger had stimulated him when Ashlock was an undergraduate at Berkeley. While Usinger lived he played a



Fig. 2. Peter D. Ashlock, 1978.

major role in Ashlock's life. The death of Usinger, also at 59, was to Ashlock a grief that few of us really understood.

Neither was Ashlock introspective and he all too often was unaware of the nuances he created in those with whom he worked. His overwhelming enthusiasm for the Lygaeidae often made it difficult for him to believe that other subjects could possibly be of equal interest. This complete absorption sometimes had amusing consequences. One of us (JAS) cannot refrain from recalling a field trip several of us took to the Adirondacks immediately after a major New England hurricane in the 1950's through flooded roads in a car with such bad wheel alignment it could barely be kept on the road. We camped that night in the mud after a long frustrating day. As soon as we arrived Pete disappeared and in a couple of hours came back bubbling with joy over the rare lygaeids he had caught and pleased that the tents were up, sleeping gear arranged, food cooked, etc. Although he later traveled to dangerous places—Southeast Asia, Central America and widely in the Pacific—as I recall the look in the eyes of Richard M. Baranowski I do not think Peter Ashlock was ever nearer physical damage than he was at that moment.

His overwhelming desire to work on his insects and later on his phylogeny ideas conflicted several times with the demands and desires of those for whom he worked, and conflicted with the norms of academia. In his later years he took on the appearance of the proverbial absent-minded professor with a carelessness of dress and a sweeping mane of handsome white hair.

Ashlock's actual accomplishments, impressive as they are, by no means indicate his breadth of knowledge and the many things that he hoped to do. He was the kind of man whose best work at times seemed to be in starting others along paths that he saw first—and he saw a great many of them.

Some men pass in the fullness of time and while we miss what they might have contributed we feel that they have in a sense completed a successful career. Such men we admire and respect but for some reason we do not have such a personal sense of loss.

With Ashlock's passing we feel a different kind of loss, that of the fallible, very human man. The man who could be an enthusiastic member of several entomological societies and the International Wizard of Oz Club.

What his death means to Hemipterology is perhaps appropriately summarized by a comment one of our colleagues attributes to Einstein—that the death of a man is like a library burning to the ground. All is lost.

But what his death means to his friends is more in the nature of the opening of a recent novel "The Prince of Tides" when a young girl believes her mother has made the sun rise out of the Carolina tidal marshes, stands in wonder and says "Momma please make it come up again."—James A. Slater, *Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06268* and John T. Polhemus, *University of Colorado Museum, 3115 S. York, Englewood, Colorado 80110*.

PUBLICATIONS OF PETER D. ASHLOCK

1. 1957 An investigation of the taxonomic value of the phallus in the Lygaeidae (Hemiptera-Heteroptera). *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer.* 50(4):407-426, 23 figs.
2. 1958 A revision of the genus *Malezonotus* (Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer.* 51(2):199-208, 14 figs.
3. 1959a A new species of *Discocoris* from Colombia (Hemiptera, Thaumastocoridae). *Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash.* 61(1):25-26, 2 figs. [J. A. Slater and P.D.A.].
4. 1959b Book notice. Heteroptera: Lygaeidae. *Insects of Micronesia*, by Harry G. Barber. *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer.* 52(2):255.
5. 1959c Revision of the Metrargini (Hemiptera, Lygaeidae). *Proc. Hawaiian Entomol. Soc.* 17(1):93-116, 18 figs. [R. L. Usinger and P.D.A.].
6. 1960a The Lygaeidae of the Van Voast-American Museum of Natural History expedition to the Bahama Islands, 1953 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera). *Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash.* 62(2): 117-124, 2 figs. [H. G. Barber and P.D.A.].
7. 1960b H. G. Barber: Bibliography and list of names proposed. *Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash.* 62(2):129-138.
8. 1960c New synonymies and generic changes in the Lygaeidae (Hemiptera-Heteroptera). *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 73(34):235-238.
9. 1961 A review of the genus *Arphnus* Stål with a new species from Mexico (Hemiptera: Lygaeidae). *Pan-Pacific Entomol.* 37(1):17-22, 4 figs.
10. 1962 Book review. *Insect sounds*. By P. T. Haskell. *Pan-Pacific Entomol.* 38(2):129-130.
11. 1963a A new species of *Nysius* from the Leeward Hawaiian Islands (Heteroptera-Lygaeidae). *Proc. Hawaiian Entomol. Soc.* 18(2):225-228, 4 figs.
12. 1963b Stridulatory mechanisms in the Lygaeidae, with a new American genus of Orsillinae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera). *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer.* 56(5):693-703, 20 figs. [P.D.A. and J. D. Lattin].
13. 1963c A new species of the genus *Malezonotus* from California (Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Pan-Pacific Entomol.* 39(4):264-266, 3 figs.
14. 1964a *Catherosia lustrans*, a tachinid parasite of some drymine Lygaeidae (Diptera and Hemiptera-Heteroptera). *Pan-Pacific Entomol.* 40(2):98-100. [P.D.A. and C. W. O'Brien].
15. 1964b Two new tribes of Rhyparochrominae: a re-evaluation of the Lethaeini (Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer.* 57(4):414-422, 32 figs.
16. 1966a *Atrazonotus*, a new genus of Gonianotini from North America (Hemiptera: Lygaeidae). *Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash.* 68(2):152-156, 4 figs. [J. A. Slater and P.D.A.].
17. 1966b Evolution of orsilline insect faunas on oceanic islands (Hemiptera, Lygaeidae),

- contribution 30. Pages 233–235 in: R. I. Bowman (ed.), *The Galápagos: Proceedings of the Galápagos International Scientific Project*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. [R. L. Usinger and P.D.A.].
18. 1966c A revision of the genus *Neocrompus* China (Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Pacific Insects* 8(3):686–694, 7 figs. [P.D.A. and G. G. E. Scudder].
 19. 1966d New Hawaiian Orsillinae (Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Pacific Insects* 8(4): 805–825, 16 figs.
 20. 1967a A new *Crompus* from New Caledonia (Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Pacific Insects* 9(3):501–503, 2 figs.
 21. 1967b A generic classification of the Orsillinae of the world (Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Univ. Calif. Publ. Entomol.* 48:vi + 82 pp., 103 figs.
 - 1969 Book review. *Principles of Systematic Zoology*, by E. Mayr. *American Scientist* (3): 260A–261A.
 22. 1969a Robert L. Usinger bibliography and list of names proposed. *Pan-Pacific Entomol.* 45(3):185–203. Reprinted, 1972, in *Robert Leslie Usinger: Autobiography of an Entomologist*. California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; *Mem. Pacific Coast Entomol. Soc.*, Vol. 4.
 23. 1969b The genus *Nysius* in New Zealand (Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *New Zealand Jour. Sci.* 12(4):713–727, 10 figs. [A. C. Eyles and P.D.A.].
 24. 1969c The Blissinae of Thailand and Indochina (Hemiptera: Lygaeidae). *Pacific Insects* 11(3–4):671–733, 57 figs. [J. A. Slater, P.D.A. and D. B. Wilcox].
 25. 1970a A revision of the genus *Lipostemmata* Berg (Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Univ. Connecticut Occ. Pap. (Biol. Sci. Ser.)* 1(4):299–309, 15 figs.
 26. 1970b A new genus and new species of Saileriolinae (Hemiptera: Urostylidae). *Pacific Insects* 12(3):629–639, 10 figs. [C. W. Schaefer and P.D.A.].
 27. 1971a Monophyly and associated terms. *Systematic Zool.* 20(1):63–69, 2 figs.
 28. 1971b A key to the nymphs of the families of Hemiptera (Heteroptera) of America north of Mexico. *Florida Entomol.* 54(3):207–212, 13 figs. [J. L. Herring and P.D.A.].
 29. 1972a The Lygaeidae of the Galápagos Islands (Hemiptera: Heteroptera). *Proc. California Acad. Sci.*, fourth ser. 39(8):87–103, 15 figs.
 30. 1972b Monophyly again. *Systematic Zool.* 21(4):430–438, 5 figs.
 31. 1974 The uses of cladistics. *Ann. Rev. Ecology and Systematics* 5:81–99, 10 figs. Translated into Chinese, 1983, pp. 40–54, in Minchen Chow, Mee-mann Chang, & Xiabo Yu, *Selected Papers on Cladistic Systematics*. Beijing, Science Publication Corporation. Reprinted, 1985, as chap. 21. Pages 339–357 in: T. Duncan, and T. F. Stuessy (eds.), *Cladistic Theory and Methodology*. New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold Co.
 32. 1975 Toward a classification of North American Lygaeinae (Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Jour. Kansas Entomol. Soc.* 48(1):27–32, 4 figs.
 33. 1976a The African genus *Hyalonysius* Slater (Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Jour. Entomol. So. Africa* 39(1):87–96, 12 figs. [P.D.A. and J. A. Slater].
 34. 1976b The phylogenetic position of *Praetorblissus* Slater with the description of two new species (Hemiptera: Lygaeidae). *Jour. Kansas Entomol. Soc.* 49(4):567–579, 3 figs. [J. A. Slater and P.D.A.].
 35. 1977 New records and name changes of North American Lygaeidae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash.* 79(4):575–582, 6 figs.
 36. 1979a A new *Eremocoris* from California with a key to North American genera of Drymini (Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Pan-Pacific Entomol.* 55(2):149–154, 1 fig.
 37. 1979b Phylogenetic relationships. Pages 29–37 in: J. A. Slater, 1979, The systematics, phylogeny, and zoogeography of the Blissinae of the world (Hemiptera, Lygaeidae). *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 165(1):1–180. [J. A. Slater and P.D.A.].
 38. 1979c An evolutionary systematist's view of classification. *Systematic Zool.* 28(4):441–450, 2 figs.

39. 1980a On a collection of Heteroptera (Hemiptera) from the Galápagos Islands. *Pan-Pacific Entomol.* 56(1):43–50. [C. W. Schaefer, J. Vagvolgyi, and P.D.A.].
40. 1980b The genus *Camptocoris* Puton with descriptions of two new species from South Africa (Hemiptera: Lygaeidae). *Jour. Entomol. So. Africa* 43(1):441–450, 5 figs. [J. A. Slater and P.D.A.].
41. 1980c Cytotaxonomy of the Lygaeidae (Hemiptera-Heteroptera). *Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull.* 51(26):717–801, 136 figs. [N. Ueshima and P.D.A.].
42. 1982 Review of the genera of western hemisphere Ozophorini with two new genera from Central America (Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Jour. Kansas Entomol. Soc.* 55(4): 737–750, 7 figs. [P.D.A. and J. A. Slater].
43. 1983a A new species, nomenclatural notes, and new records for Hawaiian Orsillinae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Internat. Jour. Entomol.* 25(1):42–46, 1 fig.
44. 1983b A remarkable new micropterous *Nysius* species from the aeolian zone of Mauna Kea, Hawai'i Island (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Internat. Jour. Entomol.* 25(1): 47–55, 9 figs. [P.D.A. and W. C. Gagné].
45. 1984a Monophyly: its meaning and importance. Chap. 3, pp. 39–46 in: T. Duncan and T. F. Stuessy, *Cladistics: Prospectives on the Reconstruction of Evolutionary History*. New York, Columbia University Press.
46. 1984b A revision of the *Bergidea* group: a problem in classification and biogeography (Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Jour. Kansas Entomol. Soc.* 57(4):675–688, 14 figs.
47. 1987a Classification: philosophies and methods. Chap. 6, pp. 42–51 in: R. S. Boardman, A. H. Cheetham, and A. J. Rowell, *Fossil Invertebrates*. Palo Alto, Blackwell Scientific Publications.
48. 1987b A revision of the genus *Bryanelllocoris* with thirty-five new species from the south-west Pacific (Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). *Kansas Sci. Bull.* 53(8):393–435. 42 figs. [Chen Jian-xiu and P.D.A.].
49. 1988 The Lygaeidae. Pp. 167–245 + portion of bibliography and index, in T. J. Henry and R. C. Froeschner. *Catalogue of the Heteroptera, or true bugs, of Canada and the continental United States*. Leiden and New York: E. J. Brill. [P.D.A. and A. Slater].

NAMES PROPOSED BY PETER D. ASHLOCK

Names proposed are followed by the number of the paper, and in parentheses the year (century omitted) with a serial letter, and following the colon a page number where the name was proposed.

LYGAEIDAE

ANTILLOCORINI 15(64b): 420

Arphnus

melanotylus 9(61a): 21

Atrazonotus 16(68a): 154

Austronysius 21(67b): 30

sericus 21(67b): 30

Balionysius 21(67b): 39

maculatus 21(67b): 39

Bergidea

atrata 46(84b): 681

Bryanelllocoris

adustus 47(87): 426

antennellus 47(87): 426

cornutus 47(87): 401

coxaspinosus 47(87): 406

cretatus 47(87): 406

exophthalmus 47(87): 404

fijiensis 47(87): 414

furcatus 47(87): 402

gagnei 47(87): 421

globosus 47(87): 409

gressitti 47(87): 419
hebridensis 47(87): 410
hexacanthus 47(87): 407
humeralis 47(87): 410
impensus 47(87): 421
incultus 47(87): 408
longirostris 47(87): 424
maculatus 47(87): 425
magnacornis 47(87): 408
megalopsus 47(87): 404
micrommatus 47(87): 416
notatus 47(87): 423
oculatus 47(87): 405
piceus 47(87): 420
pilosus 47(87): 411
planifrons 47(87): 433
porrectus 47(87): 415
rostellus 47(87): 420
russatus 47(87): 424
samuelsoni 47(87): 421
sedlaceki 47(87): 428
spinulus 47(87): 417
strongylus 47(87): 417
tensus 47(87): 431
unicolor 47(87): 431

Camptocoris

rostratus 40(80b): 56
thunbergi 40(80b): 59

Coleonyssius 21(67b): 40
dimorphus 21(67b): 41

Crompus

nesiotes 20(69c): 501

Darwinysius 21(67b): 42

wenmanensis 29(72a): 95

Dimorphopterus

lepidus 24(69c): 722

rondoni 24(69c): 722

Eremocoris

cupressicola 36(79c): 150

Eurynysius 21(67b): 31

meschioides 21(67b): 31

Extaramorphus 24(69c): 698

magnatarsus 24(69c): 699

Geoblissus

mekongensis 24(69c): 727

Glyptonysius

amica 19(66d): 814

Hyalonysius

fumosus 33(76a): 91

gilvus 33(76a): 94

pallidomaculatus 33(76a): 93

Ischnodemus

ambiguus 24(69c): 706

fumidus 24(69c): 708

nigrocephalus 24(69c): 710

sinuatus 24(69c): 714

LEPIONYSIINI 21(67b): 23

Lepionysius 21(67b): 23

grossi 21(67b): 23

Lipostemmata

major 25(70a): 307

scutellatus 25(70a): 305

Lygaeus

bahamensis 6(60a): 117

Macropes

comosus 24(69c): 680

harringtonae 24(69c): 688

lobatus 24(69c): 682

minor 24(69c): 679

pilosus 24(69c): 685

pseudofemoralis 24(69c): 684

yoshimotoi 24(69c): 694

Malezonotus

arcuatus 2(58a): 206

barberi 2(58a): 206

obrieni 13(63a): 264

Metrarga

elinguis 19(66d): 817

molokaiensis 5(59c): 102

swezeyi 5(59c): 103

Micrymenus

brevialatus 46(84b): 685

Neocrompus

fijiensis 18(66c): 691

pallax 18(66c): 692

vevarus 18(66c): 688
zimmermani 18(66c): 689
Neseis (*Trachynysius*)
legnotus 19(66d): 816
neochinai 43(83a): 43
pallasatus 19(66d): 815
Nesocryptias
comis 19(66d): 820
oahuensis 5(59c): 111
Nysius
beardsleyi 19(66d): 822
hardyi 19(66d): 821
liliputanus 23(69b): 722
palor 11(63a): 225
usitatus 29(72a): 89
wekiuicola 44(83b): 48
Oceanides
euphoriae 19(66d): 807
gressitti 19(66d): 808
humeralis 19(66d): 812
yoshimotoi 19(66d): 811

Ortholomus
usingeri 29(72a): 91
Ozophora
heydoni 6(60a): 123
Pachybrachius
nesovinctus 29(72a): 98
Pamozophora 42(82a): 744
englemani 42(82a): 745
Pseudomenus 42(82a): 747
veovatus 42(82a): 747
Praetorblissus
obrieni 34(76b): 577
wilcoxi 34(76b): 575
Rugomenus 46(84b): 685

TARGAREMINI 15(64b): 421
Xyonysius 12(63b): 702

THAUMASTICORIDAE

Discocoris
drakei 3(59a): 25

UROSTYLIDAE

Ruckesona 26(70b): 633
vitrella 26(70b): 634

Saileriola
hyalina 26(70b): 631